



# BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

**Term End Examination 2021 - 22**

**Programme – Bachelor of Science in Physician Assistant**

**Course Name – Medical Ethics**

**Course Code - BPA602**

**( Semester VI )**

**Time allotted : 1 Hrs.15 Min.**

**Full Marks : 60**

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks.]

## Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 60=60

*Choose the correct alternative from the following :*

- (1) Which part is not included under negligence?
 

a) Duty	b) Deleriction
c) Direct causation	d) Conservation
- (2) Which is not included under consent?
 

a) Express	b) Written
c) verbal	d) non-verbal
- (3) Positive act of killing with drugs is known as
 

a) active euthanasia	b) passive euthanasia
c) involuntary	d) non-involuntary
- (4) Autonomy is
 

a) self mechanism	b) self determination
c) disrespect	d) discontinue to patient
- (5) Confidentiality means
 

a) privacy	b) disrespect
c) unethical conduct	d) misbehave
- (6) Carelessness in medical practice is termed as
 

a) malpractice	b) confidentiality
c) beneficence	d) veracity
- (7) Self rule will be termed as
 

a) autonomy	b) confidentiality
c) malpractice	d) negligence
- (8) Kidney transplant was first done in
 

a) 1965	b) 1954
c) 1976	d) 1946

- (9) What is important in medical ethics?
- a) informed consent
  - b) penalty
  - c) disrespect
  - d) untruth
- (10) All of the following are required to obtain informed consent except:
- a) Disclosure
  - b) Competency
  - c) Agreement of the health care proxy
  - d) Understanding
- (11) Informed consent is based on which principle?
- a) Justice
  - b) Beneficence
  - c) Autonomy
  - d) Nonmaleficence
- (12) The philosophy of “first, do no harm” is based on which principle?
- a) Autonomy
  - b) Nonmaleficence
  - c) Dignity
  - d) Beneficence
- (13) Which of the following best defines an action that produces two effects, one positive and one negative?
- a) Beneficence
  - b) Autonomy
  - c) Double effect
  - d) Euthanasia
- (14) Which of the following best describes beneficence?
- a) Automatically making a decision for a patient
  - b) The right of an individual to make his or her own informed decision
  - c) Taking action that serves the best interest of the patient
  - d) Do not harm the patient
- (15) Once a patient gives his informed consent for research, then \_\_\_\_\_
- a) He cannot withdraw consent
  - b) Withdrawal is subject to principal researcher’s wish
  - c) He can withdraw consent at any time without prejudice
  - d) Legal intervention is necessary for the patient to withdraw
- (16) Which of the following does not come under Ethics?
- a) autonomy
  - b) Advocacy for the client
  - c) beneficence
  - d) informed consent
- (17) The four medical ethics principles which shared between Values Based Medicine and the principles of ethics, explained by Beauchamp and Childress are:
- a) Autonomy, privacy, respect, and confidentiality
  - b) Autonomy, nonmaleficence, beneficence, and justice
  - c) Autonomy, veracity, nonmaleficence, and beneficence
  - d) Veracity, privacy, confidentiality, and fidelity
- (18) Paternalism among doctors is not an ethical attitude because it conflicts with
- a) Patient’s medical care
  - b) Doctors’ tasks and duties
  - c) Patient’s autonomy
  - d) Doctor’s autonomy
- (19) Confidentiality can be breached
- a) When the patient does not listen to the doctor.
  - b) When financial resources are scarce and patient is not compliant.
  - c) When a patient authorizes to do so
  - d) For a patient who requires Invasive treatment
- (20) Medical Ethics:
- a) Is the study of moral aspects of a doctor’s professional life?
  - b) Is the study of legal aspects of a doctor’s professional life?
  - c) Is the code of conduct of doctor’s professional life?
  - d) Is regulated by local Medical and Dental council
- (21) The most important consideration regarding the information in informed consent is:

- a) It be understood by the patient  
c) It must be technically accurate
- (22) Beneficence deals with  
a) Being kind.  
c) Ensuring services for all.
- (23) Justice means:  
a) Fairness.  
c) Sincerity.
- (24) Ethical decision making has become more complex because:  
a) The Hippocratic Oath has long been outdated.  
c) Organizational priorities and financial pressures affect everyday decisions.
- (25) At the center of the patient–therapist relationship is:  
a) Loyalty.  
c) Sincerity.
- (26) A \_\_\_\_\_ system is a process by which treatment is prioritized based on needed personnel and those who are most critically ill or injured.  
a) Disaster  
c) Pandemic
- (27) The principles of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ must be balanced to be certain that any risks involved in medical treatment or procedures is outweighed by the benefit to the patient.  
a) Autonomy and privacy  
c) Beneficence and non-maleficence
- (28) \_\_\_\_\_ is an ethical principle that states that communication between a patient and a provider must remain private.  
a) Autonomy  
c) Consent
- (29) Which of the following refers to the behaviors the medical professionals with moral integrity are expected to exhibit?  
a) Courtesy  
c) Customs
- (30) What is the 'beneficence' pillar of medical ethics?  
a) Whether the action in question is in the patient's best interests  
c) Whether the action in question will harm the patient
- (31) The study of ethics includes the use of  
a) moral principles.  
c) logic.
- (32) Absolute Moral Duties Based on Principle  
a) Golden Rule  
c) Ethics
- (33) What is meant by 'informed consent'?  
a) Telling people who you are and what you are studying  
c) Participants are given a clear indication what the research is about and what their involvement would
- b) It must be communicated free of emotion  
d) It must be delivered in writing
- b) Doing little harm.  
d) Encouraging independence.
- b) Judgment.  
d) Legal.
- b) Society today is steeped in immorality.  
d) There are just so many more rules today than in earlier times.
- b) Affection.  
d) Trust.
- b) Quarantine  
d) Triage
- b) Dignity and justice  
d) Ethics and beneficence
- b) Honesty  
d) Confidentiality
- b) Mores  
d) Medical ethics
- b) The patient's right to decide what will benefit them  
d) restoring health and maintaining function
- b) moral judgments.  
d) malpractice
- b) Kant's Categorical Imperatives  
d) Customs
- b) The ethics committee is informed about the research  
d) Participants are informed about the findings of the research at the end of the project

d entail

- (34) Which is not included under documentation of medical records?
- a) Accuracy
  - b) Relevance
  - c) Autonomy
  - d) Confidentiality
- (35) Correct documentation of medical record means
- a) Accuracy
  - b) Timeliness
  - c) Confidentiality
  - d) Relevance
- (36) Relevant information of patient's healthcare means
- a) Accuracy
  - b) Timeliness
  - c) Relevance
  - d) confidentiality
- (37) Specific time for completion of the medical record termed as
- a) Relevance
  - b) Accyracy
  - c) Confidentiality
  - d) Timeliness
- (38) Illegal practice can termed as
- a) Autonomy
  - b) Beneficence
  - c) Malpractice
  - d) Confidentiality
- (39) A retired judge of a High Court cannot:
- a) Practise in the Supreme Court
  - b) Practise in any High Court in India
  - c) Practise in the High Court from where he
  - d) Practise in any court in India has retired
- (40) Who among the following extends the jurisdiction of a High Court to, or excludes from, any Uni on territory?
- a) Parliament by law
  - b) The President of India
  - c) The Chief Justice of India
  - d) Legislature of the State in which the High Court i s situated
- (41) The High Court having the jurisdiction in judicial matters relating to the largest number of States / Union Territories is:
- a) Calcutta
  - b) Kerala
  - c) Bombay
  - d) Guwahati
- (42) Who can remove the Judge of the Supreme Court?
- a) Chief Justice
  - b) Parliament
  - c) President
  - d) Parliament & President
- (43) Who among the following has the right to establish the bench of the Supreme Court elsewhere in the country?
- a) Chief Justice
  - b) President
  - c) Parliament
  - d) Prime Minister
- (44) Which among the following is the correct age of retirement of Judge of Supreme Court?
- a) 58 years
  - b) 60 years
  - c) 62 years
  - d) 65 years
- (45) Which is the oldest court in India?
- a) Calcutta
  - b) Madras
  - c) Bombay
  - d) Delhi
- (46) Who is the first Chief Justice of India
- a) Mehr Chand Mahajan
  - b) A K Sarkar
  - c) Harilal J kania
  - d) S R Das
- (47) Who is the final interpreter of our Constitution?
- a) Judiciary
  - b) Government

- c) Executive  
d) Legislative
- (48) What is at the apex level?  
a) Supreme Courts  
b) Lower Court  
c) District Court  
d) High Court
- (49) Article 21 includes Right \_\_\_\_\_  
a) to health  
b) to worship  
c) to speech  
d) to education
- (50) How many level of Courts are in India?  
a) Multiple  
b) One  
c) Two  
d) None
- (51) JAGO GRAHAK JAGO is tagline of  
a) CPA  
b) MTP Act  
c) RCI ACT  
d) None
- (52) CPA was formed in which Year  
a) 1998  
b) 1986  
c) 1886  
d) 1992
- (53) Which of the following in not a Consumer Problem  
a) Fair Trade Practice  
b) Adulteration  
c) Deceptive Packing  
d) Deficiency of Service
- (54) CPA promotes  
a) Capitalism  
b) Consumerism  
c) Parrelelism  
d) Paternalism
- (55) NCDRF deal with amount of  
a) 50 thousand  
b) 10 lakh  
c) 1 lakh  
d) 1 crore
- (56) President of District Dispute Redressal Forum is  
a) District Judge  
b) Magistrate  
c) MLA  
d) None
- (57) State Consumer Dsipute Redressal Commision must have atleast \_\_\_\_\_ member apart from presi  
dent  
a) 1  
b) 2  
c) 3  
d) 4
- (58) Upto 20 lakhs dispute is deals by  
a) DCDRC  
b) SCDRC  
c) NCDRC  
d) None
- (59) 20 lakhs to 1 crore dispute is deals by  
a) DCDRC  
b) SCDRC  
c) NCDRC  
d) None
- (60) Above 1 Crore dispute is deal by  
a) DCDRC  
b) SCDRC  
c) NCDRC  
d) None